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TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2.50 a year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Official Intelligence of the Battle with Black Hawk.

August 11, 1832.

Despatches have this day been received from the army under Gen. Atkinson dated, *Blue Mounds*, July 25, 1832, stating that Gen. Henry, with his Brigade, accompanied by Gen. Dodge, with a Battalion of Michigan Volunteers, which had been detached by Gen. Atkinson, in pursuit of the Sacks and Foxes, under Black Hawk, succeeded, by forced marches, in coming up with him, on the banks of the Ouisconsin, opposite to the *Blue Mounds*, on the evening of the 21st July, and immediately made an attack upon the Indians, which resulted in their defeat, with a loss of about forty men killed, on the part of the enemy; and, it is presumed, a much larger number wounded—as the Indians were seen, during the action, bearing a great number of them off the field. The loss on our part, was trifling—amounting to one man killed, and eight wounded. Night coming on, our troops could not pursue; thus the enemy was saved from entire destruction.—Black Hawk passed over to an island in the Ouisconsin, where he had sent his women. Generals Henry and Dodge remained on the ground the succeeding day and night, and part of the next day, being unable to renew the attack, in consequence of the entire absence of boats and canoes, or the means of constructing rafts to cross to the island.—Henry and Dodge marched to the *Blue Mounds*, on the evening of the 23d, for a supply of provisions, where they were joined by General Atkinson, with the regular troops, and part of Alexander's Brigade, after a forced march of three days from Cos-conong. Gen. Atkinson writes that he would move with his whole force on the morning of the 25th of July, the date of his despatch, to a point on the Ouisconsin, sixteen miles below the *Blue Mounds*, where he would endeavor to cross the river by rafts, or some other means, and if possible overtake the Indians and subdue them, notwithstanding the troops were worn down with fatigue and privations. The General states that the enemy must be much crippled, and in a suffering condition for the want of subsistence. The troops under Henry and Dodge, are represented to have behaved with great gallantry, having resisted with firmness a charge from the enemy on horseback, and in turn charged him with great promptness, routing him on every point, to which is attributable the very small loss on our side. While our men deserve great credit for their gallantry and steadiness, the Indians are entitled to no less consideration for the skill and perseverance displayed by them in their retreat. There is every appearance of the war being soon terminated, and peace restored to the frontiers.

From the foregoing it appears that Gen. Atkinson, has, taking all things into consideration, acted with great judgment, and although he has been baffled by the skill of Black Hawk, in bringing on an engagement until now, yet he has managed so as to drive him to great extremities, and to punish him severely. And from every appearance there is little doubt but that Black Hawk and his followers will either be exterminated, or be so reduced in numbers as never again to have it in his power to murder the defenceless and innocent settlers on our frontiers.

From other despatches, received from one of the Indian Agents, we make the following extracts:

"A citizen of *Prairie des Chiens*, with 5 or 6 men in a canoe, passed up the Ouisconsin, within sight of English Prairie, (60 miles from P. des C.) and got home last night. He saw no hostile or other Indians until he came in sight of English Prairie. He there saw 9 canoes of Indians that he

took for Sacks and Foxes, crossing from the South to the North of the Ouisconsin. They were in canoes of Elm bark newly stripped from the trees, and were painted red. Finding they were discovered, they made a rapid retreat, and he saw no more of them. About 50 miles above the mouth of the Ouisconsin, they saw a trail crossed the sand from the South to the North, about seven days old, but could not tell whether of Indians or of whites.

"Capt. Loomis has had the steamboat *Enterprise* running up and down the river from Cassville to Black River for 2 or 3 days, with a cannon in the bow. He also has a 12 pounder in a flat boat anchored in the mouth of the Ouisconsin, and a Mackinac boat with 26 men on board, and 12 men at the ferry on the Ouisconsin, 6 miles above the mouth, where, at his request, I have placed a Winnebago Interpreter.

"While I am finishing this hasty sketch, a Frenchman reports—that he heard the cannon at the mouth of the Ouisconsin, and then a rapid discharge of small arms, and saw the smoke rise."

From the Federal Union.

MANIFESTO.

To the People of Georgia:

How long, O! degenerate offspring of noble sires, will only be, charmed by the magic of the word, *union*, ingloriously wear the yoke of the most corrupt, aristocratical and oppressive government on earth, disgracing the very soil ye tread, polluting the alters at which ye worship, and entailing beggary and chains on your children? Awake, my countrymen, from the sleep of bondage! Rouse up, and let the few manly drops in your veins rush to your hearts, and impel you to vengeance! Grasp the sword and the musket, and hurl destruction into the ranks of your "proud oppressors!" Down with the starspangled banner, that emblem of bondage and shame! Trample the accursed gonfalon under foot, and throw it indignantly into the vault at Mount Vernon, to rot in infamy along with the odious carcass of the *Genetic* and *Idiot* Washington, a by-word for future times, and a warning to wiser people. Up! Buckle on your armor, and down with the foe. "Liberty's in every blow Level the custom house—that the den of banditi, who devour their plunder with the voraciousness of wolves, and seize the nineteen twentieths of every thing that passes. Make St. Mary's Brunswick, Berien, Summery and Savannah, free ports. Dread not blockade. The red cross flag of St. George will not permit—it the navy of the English royal lion will brush the cockboats of the American buzzard from the seas, and give you permanent and substantial protection. Though Britain should afterwards engross your trade and hold you in colonial subjection, remember it will be no more than the parent expecting obedience from the child, and therefore, right and proper. What if she should, as she is now doing in the West Indies, declare your domestics, to all intents and purposes, your equals—compel you and your children to vote at drumhead and pay taxes at the point of the bayonet—force you as conscripts to serve in a standing army, while your wives would be degraded by want, and your children brutalized by ignorance. Still, if ye survived disease and bullets, ye would have gained the glorious privilege of begging with mutilated limbs and broken down constitutions. When in cribs and stables, while, pillowing your heads on walllets at night, ye might comfort yourselves and satisfy the cravings of an empty stomach, with the extatic reflection, that ye had established your principles, and destroyed the infernal Union. And when settlements are thus great and good, can ye be so parsimonious, so calculating cold blooded, as to inquire into the difficulties and dangers they may lead to! Such caution and solicitude concerning the future, is anti-Christian. Do not the scriptures say, let to-morrow provide for itself? Are not our glorious principles worth any price, and cheap if obtained by the sacrifice of your limbs, your lives, the virtue of your wives, and the happiness and honor of your children? Up then, and be doing, ye cravens and slaves! Are not the eyes of the whole world upon you? Will ye back out with infamy? No.

Leave a brighter example to posterity than Leonidas and the Spartans left in their fight with the Persians. The Federal Government is darker than the polity of Sodom—more grinding and despotic than the iron-grates of the Pharaohs. Do you hesitate belief? Then take the proof. Congress, that horde of ruffians, tyrants and vipers, has, by a single act, REDUCED the TAXES of the nation to ELEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. So palpable an instance of perverse and barefaced wickedness, is past human endurance. You cannot, will not, submit. Up—bare the sword, and pull the trigger. What, though your enemy is your countryman, your brother. If ye hesitate, the mouldering bones of your fathers will leap from their graves, and kick you into purgatory. "He who dallies, is a dastard; he who doubts, is damned."

NULLIFICATION. SECESSION. SOUTHERN CONVENTION, Secretary. Georgia, August 8, 1832.

The Opinion of Mr. Attorney General Taney on the eligibility of S. Gwin to the office to which the President has called him in defiance of the Senate, goes upon the ground that the re-nomination of this individual to the Senate is yet before that body, as not having been finally acted upon. This is an assumption altogether erroneous. The nomination was ordered to lie upon the table of the nation, as the mode of rejecting it most respectful to the President; and he was officially informed that such was the intention of the Senate.—Moreover, by the Rules of the Senate, all depending business dies with the adjournment.—The nomination of Mr. Gwin is no more before the Senate at this time, than if it had never been made. President has appointed him to the office which the Senate had declared that he should not fill, after having in vain, by a second nomination, attempted to induce, the Senate to reconsider its determination. If the President were to appoint himself to be President of the United States for the next term, notwithstanding the election by the People of a President, would not more plainly violate the spirit of the Constitution than he has done in the case of Mr. Gwin. We can find no one who can tell us why Mr. Gwin is considered of so much consequence as to induce the President to this arbitrary course. All that we know of him is, that he was for some time a Clerk in the General Post Office, and that the Post Master General gave him a certificate that his devotion to the President entitled him to promotion. The Senate, it appears, did not regard this as a *sole* qualification for a public office; and it is upon this point, in reality, that the President and the Senate have disagreed.

Nat. Int.

THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM PENN.

Extract of a letter from J. F. F. to R. V., dated LONDON, May 17th, 1832.

"On my return from Oxford, I paid a visit to the grave of WILLIAM PENN., at Jordans, near Baconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. I fortunately had a lovely afternoon, and at this the most delightful period of the opening spring, the sequestered part of the country, where is the humble grave of our great and good founder, appeared more lovely perhaps than it could have done at any other month of the year. The little meeting house and grave yard of Jordans lies about three miles from the London road, on a corner of a simple yet pretty country seat of a lady Young. This seems anciently to have been the property of some member of your Society, who probably at the time of their persecution afforded this secluded place of worship to the living, and resting place for the dead. Here repose the bodies of ISAAC PENNINGTON and others, famous for their writings and piety. No stone marks the spot, and but for a remarkable circumstance, I should have searched in vain for the object of my pilgrimage.

The shape of the cemetery is an oblong at the head of which, and on the middle of its breadth, is seen a little mound, square, but hardly exceeding in height the elevation of a common grave. Whether Penn was buried originally in a place distinguished from the rest, or whether the spot was held in remembrance, and when the tumuli by

his side sunk to a level with the field, this mound was heaped up, I know not; but this is the only distinction. In planting round the whole ground, some six or eight years since, a row of lime trees, a row was placed across the field, separating this from all the other graves. A few initials inscribed on the tree at his head, prove that I was not the first to make this visit. I did not mark the tree with mine, but I gathered from the mound a handful of moss, and a few wild flowers, which I shall be happy to share with you on my return. I staid alone on the spot till the sun had nearly set, and indulged, uninterrupted but by the notes of the nightingale, and other birds, in a most pleasing succession of thought."

Poulson.

CONTEST WITH A RATTLESNAKE.

Disregarding all remonstrance, the desperado laid himself down within a few feet of the reptile. He moved his hand towards him as slowly as the hand of a clock, while the snake raised his head and looked him steadily in the eye without offering to strike. When he had advanced his fingers within six inches of the serpent, he snatched it up by the neck as quick as thought, and sprung upon his feet, holding it out arm's length. The reptile, after a few revolutions of its tail, fixed it firmly round the man's neck, and began to contract its body. Though one of the strongest of men, he felt his arm and, in spite of all the force of his muscles. Still his iron nerves remained firm. He grasped his right wrist with his left hand, and resisted with all his might; but the snake was too strong for him; when at last he saw its white fangs within six inches of his face, his courage gave way, and he cried to Le Duc to come with his knife. The snake was severed in two. Pinchon cast the part he held from him. The animal had attained the full growth of its species, and had thirty-two rattles.—*Sketches of Indian Life and Character.*

A Scene from real life.—At a company, under the Captain's orders, the tactics consisted thus: "All you chaps as in favor of nullification, step forward five paces in front, and all you as is agin nullification, keep your places in the rear!" Where upon all the men in the captain's company marched forward except five men, who kept their places, "D——n you!" said the captain to the said five "I'll sell you for niggers!" Instantly four of the five joined their comrades in front, but the 5th man swore—"he would be a nigger before a nullifier."

Geo. Constitutionalist.

Curious Geological Fact.—We have been informed that a lump of Coal, weighing sixteen ounces, was lately discovered imbedded in the centre of a solid rock, about ten feet in diameter, on a tract of coal land on the Broad Mountain, known as the Pott and Bannan tract. The rock was a displaced fragment lying near the surface of the ground, found in the vicinity of the line of the Pottsville and Danville rail road, comprised in the contract of Messrs. Neligh, by whom the discovery was made while their workmen were engaged in blasting. It is difficult to account for this extraordinary occurrence, since the rock exhibited no trace of a fissure or opening whereby the lump might have been introduced, but on the contrary presented the appearance of uniform solidity.

Miner's Journal.

To Apprentices.—The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. Be industrious in your business—never complain that you are obliged to work—go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer—make it your business to see and promote his interest—by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own.—Young men of the present day are too fond of getting rid of work—they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labour—is a blessing rather than a

curse! It makes men healthy, and procures them food, clothing, and every other necessary, and frees them from temptation to be dishonest.

A stout fellow in Thompson lately bet that he could cut off the butt end of a pine log, twenty inches in diameter, with a jack-knife in eight hours. Several other bets were made as to his performance; but he finished in five and a half hours, declaring that he could have done it in four, with a better knife. He received \$5 and his grog for the work.

An Eastern paper informs the public that very serious complaints have been made against modern novels and romances, because they, "are so full of ghosts, spectres and murders." Several young ladies have been so affected by reading them, that they are afraid to sleep—alone.

"Afraid to sleep alone?" There is nothing strange in that—positively, nothing. "It is not good," Saith Holy writ, "that man should be alone;" and if so, it follows according to our logic, that woman—"heaven's last, best gift"—should not leave her innocence unprotected. We fear the Editor of the Budget, "looks through a glass darkly."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ships *Lady Rowena*, *Rhone*, and *Ajax*, foreign dates have been received up to the 28th of June, from which dates the following have been taken:—

The prorogation of Parliament is expected to take place in August, and its dissolution in November, and the general election under the new Bill to be held in December next.

The bill to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery and other felonies, was undergoing a warm discussion in the House of Lords, the Chancellor, Lord Brougham, being in favor of the measure, and Lord Tenterden, present Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Eldon, being against it.

formed Parliament were about to be carried on with much spirit. The tone of the Whig Press is decidedly hostile to the Bank of England, as at present chartered.

France appears to be in a more tranquil state; and it was expected that an ordinance would be issued on the 25th June, raising the siege of Paris.

The Viscount Chateaubriand has addressed a letter from his prison to the editor of the *Quotidienne*, in which he recognizes the Government of Louis Philip as only a Government *de facto*, to which he is responsible only for social but not political crimes. He declares, therefore, that he will not recognize the tribunals before which he is about to be dragged, not even so far as to tell his name, and remarks that to his "present silence they may add, if they please, the silence of eternity." The Duke of Fitz James has put forth a similar document.

In France the leading question was, what the Count of Cassation would do, in the matter of the appeals to them from the decisions of the Courts Martial, whose jurisdiction is denied by those whom they have convicted and sentenced, and protested against by all the persons arrested.

The King of England was assailed at the Ascot Heath Races, on the 18th June, by a discharged pensioner of the Greenwich Hospital. The fellow threw two stones in rapid succession at his Majesty, one of which struck his hat and the other the casement of the window at which he stood, fortunately, however, he was not injured. The offender was immediately taken into custody.

A Smyrna date of May 9th, says—"An American vessel has been plundered by a pirate in the Archipelago, of about 300 sacks of coffee and other articles.

The Dutch are determined to hazard every thing rather than make the concessions required unanimously by the allied powers. They are particularly averse to giving up Antwerp, and prefer war to its abandonment.

New York papers to the 1st of June were received at London on the 27th.

The Cholera has again broken out with great virulence in London and Dublin. Liverpool, York and Chatham are suffering under its inflictions, and in Ire-

land generally its ravages are awfully extended.

The accounts from Italy papers continue to bear an angry complexion. The Pope becomes more restless every day at the presence of the French troops at Ancona, and some fresh troubles, which have broken out at Bologna and Perouse, have not contributed to conciliate his ill humour. At the latter place the people rose and refused to pay the taxes. In another quarter upwards of 800 of the Papal subjects met together, to celebrate, by feasting and illumination, the return of Lord Grey to power, and the cry of "Reform," which is become a watchword with the Italian Liberals, is now much more offensive to the pontiff's ears than the tricolor flag has been an emblem of revolutionary union.

June 25.—We hear from Vienna that Austria is making extensive preparations for war; every day forces are being sent towards Italy; *equipe d'ambulance* have been sent off from Vienna.

It has been said, if France be attacked, it will be first by Prussia, and not by Austria. The latter seldom begins the attack, seeking generally less glory than profit.

June 27.—The absolute throne of the "Citizen King" appears to be in a very insecure condition, notwithstanding the popularity of the "state of siege." The Ministers who advised the foolish and profligate act of experimental despotism, seem at length to have become sensible of the awkward situation in which they have placed their master and themselves. The Ministers, of course, irresponsible; not to his advisers. They have been the cause of putting their fellow citizens on trial for their lives in Courts erected on the subversion of the only legal tribunals. They have made soldiers the Judges to try persons accused of attacking the military, thereby constituting the prosecuting parties the Judges. They have taken advantage of a mob tumult, which the evidence has shown was without concert or conspiracy, at least on the part of the people, to suspend all the civil rights of the inhabitants of Paris—to place the personal liberty, if not the life, of every man at the will of any mercenary spy or malicious informer—to heap insults and degradation, where crime is not proved, by handcuffing, and associating with common felons, men whose political opinions, like those of M. Raspail, have made them obnoxious to intolerant power—to drag the Press into the "camp," to make it answer for its delinquencies to a tribunal summoned by the drum and hedged with bayonets; and all this after the tumult had been so completely suppressed, that Paris, according to the account in the Ministerial Papers was never in a state of more profound tranquility, nor the inhabitants of that city more enthusiastically loyal.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The following important article appears in the Madrid Gazette of the 14th June which has been received via Paris. In addition, we learn from a private source, (says the Courier) that the King of Spain, imitating the conduct of our Cabinet, has sent two commissions to Lisbon, to watch the operation of our and the French naval forces: "The conflict between the two royal brothers of Portugal being about to take place, the English squadron which was in the Tagus, has removed to the roadstead called the Rock of Lisbon, where it has been reinforced. It is to remain there with a double object—of protecting British interests, and of preventing any foreign intervention whatsoever, the British Government having declared that only in those cases will it deviate from the strict neutrality that it is resolved to observe. The King, our Lord, actuated by the same principles, has adopted the same political system; but in leaving this question to be decided between the Portuguese themselves, his Majesty cannot abandon to hazard the quiet of his own subjects; therefore, to cover from all attack, he has stationed troops along the frontier of Portugal as an army of observation, and has appointed a General in Chief and other officers, under instructions to act in perfect conformity with the prudent views and precautions which have been adopted by his august Ally, the King of Great Britain. This army will remain perfectly passive, abstaining from all intervention, according to the determination and promise of his Majesty; but if an imperious necessity require, or any power should interpose on this question purely personal, the aggression shall be repelled with that energy and constancy which the Spaniards always show when contending on the side of justice. Our sovereign respects the rights of others, but will never consent that his own should be encroached upon, and that by so doing the repose of his people should be disturbed."

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

From the Norfolk Beacon of Saturday evening.

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.—It will be seen, by the Reports of the Board of Health, given below, that both the new cases and deaths by this terrific pestilence, have considerably augmented since our last publication on Thursday morning, while the mortality is still chief-

ly confined to the colored part of our population. The clouded canopy and humid atmosphere of Thursday, with the successive showers of rain that fell on that day, much aggravated the state of the disease, and doubtless precipitated the deaths of many, laboring under its debilitating effects, and perhaps equipping between a state of convalescence and eternity. It must not be disguised that the abject alarm of the many, and the little degree of philosophy exercised by those from whom intelligence and discretion better things might be expected, has given birth to a spirit of exaggeration and excitement, of the worst tendency towards those exposed to the sad reality of the malignant atmosphere, and those laboring under incipient stages of the disease, while it must give many a pang to friends at a distance, who hang on the intelligence from the residence of those dear to them with the breathless anxiety, and with a degree of trepidation, which augments, as with the powers of a telescope, every report received from the infected town. The indiscretion of such silly alarmists cannot be too severely repudiated. Our condition is in all conscience calamitous enough, but he who would by exaggeration, or by giving currency to ill founded reports, increase it, is justly reprehensible, and should be reprobated as an enemy to truth, and devoid of that sympathy which is one of the most amiable characters of our nature.

We continually hear, through these busy bodies alluded to above, of the illness and even death of friends, distant only a few squares from us, whose threshold even has not been passed by the terrific invader, and who, in a short time after, we have the happiness to congratulate, as they pass, upon their continued enjoyment of health and equanimity. We name these things to guard our friends at a distance, and numerous fellow citizens, who have fled to various parts of the Country, from lending too credulous an ear to the hundred tongues with which gossip rumor daily abuses the public confidence. We admit as is often asserted, that the number of deaths reported by the Board of Health, do not quadruple with the ascertained number of interments; but this is easily accounted for: the Reports of the Board being made up from the reports of the Physicians of the cases actually attended by them, whereas there are many cases to which they are not called, and which terminating in a few hours, are hurried to the grave, observed by those only who pass their bier, or who casually, or from curiosity, stroll by the places of interment. We will for this difference add about one fifth to the number of deaths reported by the Board, and the full aggregate of interments will be seen. Again, the reports of the Board are confined to cases of Cholera; whereas, we are assured, that the deaths by other (common complaints bear a full proportion to those of other years.

We have thought thus much due from us, in candour, to allay inordinate alarm, and to despoil gossip rumor of her only weapon of annoyance, her only plausible ground for misrepresentation. In conclusion, we conjure our remaining population to keep their minds tranquil, free from unnecessary alarm, the fruitful parent of disease, especially in this dire epidemic—to turn a deaf ear to all marvellous stories—to eat moderately of plain well cooked food drink little, even of water—keep out of the night air—go to bed early, shut down the windows and open the doors of their chambers. Should they feel any uneasiness in the stomach or bowels to take a few (say three to 10, according to its severity) drops of *Spirits of Camphor*, and if not relieved in a short time, send for their physician. Thus may all be well with them.

From the Richmond Whig.

PROSPECT OF UNION AND CONCERT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In New York, the amalgamation of the two great divisions of the opposition, the National Republicans and Anti-Masons, seems complete, and the consequent defeat of Jackson and the Regency, is anticipated with undoubting confidence. In fact, the Republican papers of that State, seems almost ready to "give it up;" one may easily perceive that they expect to be beaten. Little Crosswell of the Argus, affects to be cheerful, and as he has \$10,000 per annum staked on the result, will like his disinterested ally, in this vicinity, fight desperately for Mister Jackson, as he was wont in Crawford times to style the Hero. But, who soever will take the trouble to think for one moment, must willingly or unwillingly, be persuaded, that Gen. Jackson's defeat in N. York, is an event altogether probable. In 1828, N. York voted by Districts, and of her electoral votes, Gen. Jackson obtained eighteen, Mr. Adams sixteen, the eighteen electing the other two.) Gen. Jackson's eighteen Electors, received at the polls, but five thousand three hundred votes, more than Mr. Adams'. We imagine no man will contend that Gen. Jackson has strengthened himself since his election, in N. York, and but few will deny that he has every where much fewer friends now than in 1828. A very inconsiderable change only, is therefore necessary to deprive Gen. Jack-

son of the whole vote of New York, that Commonwealth now voting by general ticket. The growth of the Anti Masonic Party since 1828, is more than sufficient to counterbalance Jackson's majority of that year. In fine, his overthrow in New York appears to us, inevitable.

From Pennsylvania also, the most encouraging expectations are justified by the character of political events, and we have now the warm and cordial satisfaction of announcing the certain prospect of a union between the National Republicans and Anti-Masons in that State. By the following article it will be seen, that the National Republican State Committee was about to assemble at Harrisburg, and the object of the movement certainly is to withdraw the Clay Electoral Ticket, in order that the whole strength of the opposition may be concentrated on that of the Anti-Masons.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer of Saturday.

"The National Republican state committee will assemble at Harrisburg to-day. The alarming doctrines of the veto message, and the course pursued by the friends of the state administration upon the subject, have induced the state committee to hold this meeting, with the object, if we are correctly informed, of re-assembling the National Republican State Convention. It will be remembered that at the great meeting a few weeks since held in this city, in disapprobation of the veto message, a resolution was offered by Mr. Randall, a leading member of the National Republican party, recommending that all the members of the opposition in this state, unite upon one electoral ticket adverse to Jackson. This resolution was unanimously adopted, and has been responded to in the proper spirit, by various public meetings of the opponents of Jackson, since held throughout the state. The National Republicans, we are assured, are prepared to make every sacrifice consistent with their principles, and what they owe to their country. If it is found impossible for any arrangement to be made by which a portion of the Anti-Masonic electoral ticket will give place to a portion of the National Republican ticket, we believe the friends of the latter are willing to withdraw their entire ticket rather than, by a division of the opposition, suffer the electoral vote of the state to be secured to the existing administration. Such a disposition on the part of the Nationals, so disinterested and patriotic, is worthy of all approbation. The times are out of joint, it behooves every freeman who values his country and her institutions, to be prepared to yield a little, and to give up all personal preferences for the common good."

A letter from a distinguished gentleman in Philadelphia, a few days ago says, "With us here, every thing is progressing beyond our utmost hopes, and but for the Governor's Election, which unfortunately takes place this fall, the State would be unanimous against the depraved and degenerate old man whom infatuation has called to preside over us."

For ourselves—we have the liveliest faith in the prostration of Jacksonism in November.

What has Gen. Jackson done to entitle him to a continuance of public confidence, or rather what has he done to satisfy the people of the United States, that he is incapable of discharging, faithfully and prudently, the duties of his station?

He has corrupted the sources of political intelligence, by bestowing lucrative offices on numerous Editors of Newspapers. He has corrupted the sources of legislation by appointing members of Congress to places of great emolument, notwithstanding his assertion previous to his election, that such a course of policy was calculated to destroy the Independence of the National Legislature. He has made the land pale by removing hundreds of competent officers from situations which they had filled with fidelity and integrity, for no other reason than because they would not fall down and cry—"Long live the conqueror of Napoleon's conquerors." He ascended the imperial throne, with loud professions of reform, but when he tasted the sweets of power he forgot his pledges, and used his high prerogative to subvert the very foundation of our liberty. He has declared a war of extermination against the Supreme Tribunal of the land, because it could not, consistent with its views of duty, sustain him in his wicked attempt to give up the Indian tribes to the rapacity and plunder of the state of Georgia. He has dared to set the Senate at defiance, and claim the exercise of the sole power of appointment, as if he were the autocrat of all the Russias, or clothed with the sovereignty of the Ottoman empire. He has openly and boldly justified the assaults made upon members of Congress by his *gen d'armes*, because they had the Independence to charge him of conniving at certain frauds, which were to have been practised upon the National Treasury. He has taken to his person a loathsome and venal cabal, who have acquired a complete ascendancy over his councils, and who shamelessly deride the people whose virtue they once highly extolled. In fine, his whole career has evinced a wanton contempt for the Legislative and Ju-

dicial departments of the Government, trampling upon the constitution and the laws, when they stood in the way of his selfish and arbitrary purposes, and threatening to inflict summary vengeance upon every one who should call in question his imperial authority.

Freemen of the United States, with these outlines of the history of General Jackson staring you in the face, fraught as they are, with the most alarming consequences to the peace and safety of our political institutions, can you go to the ballot boxes and entail his administration upon our country for another term, perhaps of indefinite duration? If you resolve to destroy despotism in the bud, shake off your apathy, arise in your strength, and when the hour of trial shall come, rush to the polls and secure by your energies a long and happy continuance of our constitutional liberty and public virtue.

Boston Atlas.

Great Meeting at Utica.—An Extra from the office of the Utica Sentinel, and Gazette furnishes the particulars of a public meeting held at Utica on the 9th instant, in the Court House, at which five hundred citizens were present. Dr. Thomas Goodsell was called to the Chair, and James McDonough and J. M. Church, Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by C. P. Kirkland, J. A. Cooper, and J. A. Spencer, Esqrs. A committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following with others relating to the organization of the National Republicans in Utica:

Resolved, That the people of the several States, by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, became one united people, under a government of powers, delegated in general terms, and to be carried into operation, in the absence of prescribed means, through the medium of Legislative discretion.

Resolved, That the construction of the Judiciary, on the Laws, Treaties, and Constitution of the United States, is binding on all officers of the Government; and when formally declared, it becomes the imperative duty of the President of the United States to carry that construction into effect.

Resolved, That the assertion of the right, set up by the President of the United States in his Veto message on the bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, to construe the Constitution, in opposition to the Judicial construction of the same, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and is deserving of the pointed reprobation of the American people.

Resolved, That the claim of any of the several States to sovereignty, and the assertion, that they are "never to be controlled, construed or decided upon, but by their own feelings of honourable justice," is in direct opposition to the terms and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and would, if carried into operation, be utterly subversive of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the course of Andrew Jackson, and the administration party, on the great and important questions of Internal Improvement, the Protection of American Industry and the re-chartering of the United States Bank, has greatly impaired the public confidence in the stability of our government; and by its blighting effects upon the national enterprise, will materially retard and jeopardise the prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That public offices were created for the public benefit; and ought not to be made the spoils of partisan warfare. That we consider the Presidency of the United States, as a right belonging to the highest degree of moral and political worth; and the continued ascendancy of his supporters, and their principles would be subversive of that public virtue, on which depends the permanency of our Republican Institutions.

Resolved, That the dangerous principles and conduct of the present administration, call loudly upon every citizen, solicitous to preserve the honor, permanency, and prosperity of our Government, to lay aside all minor differences of opinion, and unite their efforts in effecting by a change in the national and state administrations, the political regeneration of our common country.

Genuine Bullism.—The London Monthly Review, speaking of American parties, expresses much wonderment, that "the admirable and cheap manufactures of England are to be excluded by high duties, in order that the wretched and dear domestic linens, woollens, and calicoes, should be protected.

Does not Mr. Bull know that England excludes "the admirable and cheap" BREAD, timber, and fish, and oil, and beef, and pork," &c. &c. of the United States? Has Bull ever asked himself the question how we are to pay for the "cheap manufactures" of England while he "excludes by high duties," the products of

our soil, cotton excepted? There is a degree of ignorance or impudence in such remarks, that can never fail to excite the severest reprobation of an honest American.

Niles.

A Bootless Journey.—A young man, apparently from the country, says the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, went into the Washington Square, and sat down upon one of the benches to rest himself. Having a new pair of boots on, which pinched his feet, he pulled them off and laid them beside him. Being fatigued, he soon fell asleep, and on awaking was surprised to find his boots were missing. It appears that while he slept, a man of genteel appearance was observed sitting beside him, and of course, was thought to be an acquaintance, but who, no doubt, was the thief. To add to his misfortune, he was laughed at by the by-standers, and had to walk home barefooted.

Capt. Giveen, of the Brig Hazard, arrived here on Saturday, from Madeira, states that the officers and crew of the United States Ship, Boston Capt. Storrs, were all well. No news from Don Pedro's Squadron either at Lisbon or at Madeira. A report, however, prevailed at the latter, that a squadron had been sent to the north of that island, a few days previous to the sailing of the Hazard. The blockade, by a Barque and two Schooners, was still continued. The inhabitants were generally in favor of the existing government, (Don Miguel's) and were well prepared to receive Don Pedro. 5,000 troops from Lisbon were stationed there, and no apprehension or alarm was manifested by the citizens.

From the Boston Traveller.

Sea Serpent.—His most huge and mysterious fishship, the Sea Serpent is rather late in his visit this year, and many people began to suspect he had, deserted our shores altogether; but we have the assurance of four persons who were off the coast in a boat on the 27th ult. that they distinctly saw the celebrated marine monster for about fifteen minutes, in a southeast direction, 2½ miles from Nahant. He passed from the northeast between them and the land circularly, to the southward and eastward. Many bunches on his back were seen supposed about forty in number.—He moved spirally like land serpents, and raised his head (a barrel size) apparently four and a half feet above the water, at an angle of seventy degrees. It was nearly a calm, and in going through the water the object made a wave equal, in length, to a vessel 300 tons in rapid progress. Several of the visitors at Nahant are on the watch daily; and due report will be made of his next appearance.

The Baltimore Chronicle says:

"In Baltimore, many of the leading and most intelligent gentlemen of the Jackson party, have abandoned him, in consequence of the dangerous tendency of the principles contained in his veto message. These gentlemen owe it to themselves and to their country, to make their present opinions publicly known. They should give an honest and open expression of their sentiments, that others may become enlightened, and they may contribute to save their country from further degradation and misrule."

By the upsetting of a stage in South Carolina, Judge Clayton, Mr. Lamar and Gen. Griffin, of the House of Representatives, on their way home from Washington, together with the lady of the first-named gentleman, were severely injured. Mr. L. had both ankles dislocated; Gen. Griffin and Mrs. Clayton each had a collarbone broken. The stage was crowded, and all the passengers received more or less injury.

Nullification.—It appears by a grandiloquent report in the Charleston Evening Post, that the State Rights party had a large meeting in the Circus in the city of Charleston; at which, the address of the two Senators and six of the Representatives in Congress from South Carolina, to their constituents, was very much approved of. It was resolved to call a Convention of the people of the State, through the next Legislature; and to support no candidates for the Legislature, who will not be accessory to the calling of such Convention. That Convention is to declare the Union dissolved. Then the people of South Carolina will be satisfied; and this, it appears, is the meaning of the hard word NULLIFICATION.

The Orang Outang, which arrived at Philadelphia a few days since, has died from some disease resembling cholera.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1832.

"HUZZA FOR THE UNION!!"

We are happy, extremely happy, in being able to inform the public, that the attempt, on Thursday last, to inflame the public mind, by exciting the honest prejudices of the less informed citizens of our county, failed of its desired effect. The meeting was very large and respectable, embodying the substance of every political party openly existing here. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Fisher, according to a previous appointment by a Jackson-Barbour-State-Rights-Anti-Tariff meeting, (for these were the objects of the meeting, as set forth by sundry notices in the Western Carolinian,) delivered a powerful and highly delusive address, in which he displayed, in a cunning and masterly manner, the evils of the tariff, as deducible from certain abstract principles, in the most odious shapes and colors that his purpose and ingenuity could contrive, without once advertent to a single instance of its benefits, unless to abuse it as a "Northern" measure. Thus, in his whole address, Mr. Fisher was "all one side," carefully avoiding every thing that had a tendency to exhibit the other, because his purpose would thereby have been frustrated, and probably entirely defeated. Mr. Fisher has well studied human nature: he sees clearly the disposition of a crowd by its almost insignificant movements, and avails himself of this acute perception in addressing the prejudices. Such is the sophisticated oratorical powers of Mr. Fisher, that he can take, as he did on Thursday, the most palpable absurdities and make the "worse appear the better reason."

After Fisher had finished his remarks, no person feeling disposed to reply to his argument at that time, he introduced a set of resolutions which would have been unanimously adopted, no doubt, if amended by prefixing another set offered by Mr. Jones, which did not, in the least, oppose the professed object of Mr. Fisher's; but embodying every thing contained in Mr. Fisher's in relation to the oppression of the tariff, also disclaimed the abominable political heresy of Nullification. Mr. Craig declared that there was a concerted plan existing to disturb the regular proceedings of the meeting, and moved for the resolutions first introduced to be put to the House without further discussion. Mr. Jones then contended that it was a free meeting, and that, therefore, he had a right, as a free citizen, to move an amendment to the resolutions, as they were open for discussion. He then went into a lengthy speech, giving his views of the tariff, and replying to some of Mr. Fisher's arguments. He indirectly charged upon Mr. Fisher the doctrine of nullification, which having been disavowed in his first discourse, was afterwards again denied, because his resolutions denouncing nullification, as dangerous to Union and Liberty, were objected to.

It was presumed that no reasonable objection could exist to disclaiming and denouncing nullification, in the resolutions which were to go forth to the world as the voice of this people, if it would not strike a death-blow to the ulterior design in getting up this meeting—if the leader of the party here did not wish to give assurances to his co-laborers in South-Carolina that this State would at length be prepared to embrace her unholy cause.

Will Mr. Fisher stand forth and say, that he has no connection, and no part nor lot with the political heresy of John C. Calhoun and his liege followers? Dare he deny the stubborn fact, that there is now in South-Carolina, a party, (said to be much the strongest party) who call themselves nullifiers and disunionists, and who glory in being so called? Dare he deny that this very party claim John C. Calhoun and his liege followers, Hamilton, Hayne, McDuffie, Miller, &c. to be their leaders in this glorious warfare against the Union? Dare he deny that this very party arose precisely in the same manner that the anti-tariff party is endeavoring to organize here? Will he deny that they disclaimed nullification

then as earnestly as he did on Thursday last in the Court-House, and with as much sincerity? Dare he deny that he had co-operating with him in the Court-House, men who are the avowed advocates of nullification or disunion, in case the tariff should not be reduced according to Southern dictation? Cannot many of our citizens, bear incontestible evidence to establish the fact, should it be denied, that in the streets of Salisbury, it has been repeatedly declared, by a gentleman who took great interest, and towards the close, an active part, in the meeting, that he would rather see our streets floating with blood than see the South submit to the present tariff!

Such is the boasted patriotism of the party that is every day rung in our ears, and this the party which Mr. Fisher would have the good people of North-Carolina extend the right hand of fellowship to, and to labor in their wicked cause. Whether, in reality, it is the secretly adopted design of Mr. Fisher to prepare the public mind here for the inculcation of the nullification doctrine, is not for us to say; but it is for the public to judge. But let us return to the proceedings of the meeting where we left it.

After Jones had finished his remarks, which we have above spoken of, Mr. Fisher replied, with much warmth and force, maintaining still the positions which he assumed in his former discourse.

Finally, Mr. Pearson got the floor, and while making a most profoundly eloquent speech in defence of the Union, several gentlemen arose and expressed their strong approbation by loud huzzas for the Union. Silence had scarcely succeeded when a scene ensued, which, for the honor our town abroad, we decline particularizing. Suffice it to say, that the calls for order from different parts of the House, were lost in the tumultuous hubbub which was raised by the violence of the crowd, who all suddenly became speakers at the same time, and the whole wound up in "much admired confusion!"

Let us congratulate the friends of the Union, whether nullifiers or not, on the spirit manifested here on Thursday last to preserve the Union of these States, tariff or no tariff. It is true, by extraordinary exertions on the part of the State Rights men, that much may be done towards the perpetuation of the blasting doctrine; but we hope, in the sincerity of our hearts, that the friends of Union, Liberty and Peace—all who value security of property and person, will take a firm stand and frown down with just indignation every attempt to disturb our quiet.

NOTICE.

A public meeting will be held in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday of the next Superior Court, to take into consideration the state of public affairs. All those in favor of a reduction of the Tariff and OPPOSED to nullification and disunion, are respectfully requested to attend.

R. M. PEARSON,	D. F. CALDWELL,
JAMES HUIE,	SAM. REEVES,
WM. F. KELLY,	E. YARBROUGH,
H. C. JONES,	S. SILLMAN,
ALEX. LONG,	JNO. A. MURPHY,
W. D. CRAWFORD,	G. W. BROWN,
ISAAC BURNS,	T. MULL, junr.
T. MULL, senr.	GEO. FRALEY,
T. MCNEELY,	N. CHAFFIN,
A. W. BUIS,	JNO. BEARD, jr.
R. M. CLAYLAND,	T. L. COWAN,
G. FOSTER,	M. BROWN.

The Philadelphian of the 12th ult. informs its readers, that "the voice of the (Methodist) Conference (lately held in New-York) was taken on restoring the ancient rule of Mr. Wesley to the Discipline, which was almost unanimous in favor of the change, only four voting against it. The rule allows no person to be a member of the church who either manufactures, vends or uses spiritous liquors, unless in cases of extreme necessity. The number of ministers present varied not far from one hundred and fifty."

The Casket, for August, contains its usual interesting variety, consisting of engravings, cuts, music, poetry, &c. &c. among which, none, perhaps, is more calculated to interest than the first—the Toilet, illustrative of the steel engraving.

The Journal of Health.—It may be seen, by referring to the advertisement in this paper, that this valuable publication, edited by an association of Medical gentlemen in Philadelphia, has changed pub-

lishers. It is now published by S. C. Atkinson, and edited as before.

A meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county, friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY, to the Presidency of the United States, was held in Concord on the 18th instant. William McLean, Esq. was called to the chair and Charles W. Harris appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in a very pertinent address from the chair. The meeting was then addressed by several gentlemen present, setting forth the reasons of their opposition to the present incumbent in office; and showing that the political principles uniformly maintained by Mr. Clay, were perfectly in accordance with their own.

The following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the meeting, namely: Gen. John N. Phifer, Doct. Robert McKenzie and James G. Spears, Esq., who, after having retired a few minutes, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the present administration of the General Government, and that it is the opinion of this meeting, that a change of the Executive is necessary to the preservation of our Federal Constitution, and for the happiness and security of the people generally.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents, patriotism and political consistency and integrity of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, and that we will give him our most cordial support for the office of President of the United States at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we believe JOHN SEIGENT, of Pennsylvania, to be an honorable, talented and patriotic citizen, full worthy of public confidence, and that we will use all honorable means in our power to ensure his election to the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint 4 Delegates from this county to meet the Delegates from the counties of Lincoln and Mecklenburg at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 29th instant, to select a suitable electoral candidate for this District to run on the Clay and Sergeant Ticket.

Whereupon, John Phifer, Esq. Col. Wm. S. Allison, Col. Alphonso Alexander, and James G. Spears, were appointed a committee to meet the Delegates, from Mecklenburg and Lincoln, in Charlotte.

Resolved, That the Proceedings of the day be sent to the Yadin and Catawba Journal, Carolina Watchman and the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, for publication.

WILLIAM MCLEAN, Chairman.

CHARLES W. HARRIS, Secretary.

The organs say emphatically, that S. C. "will throw herself upon her sovereignty," and proceed to call a Convention to Nullify the Tariff Laws within her limits. We had cherished the fond hope, that the vain hope, that the REDUCTION of duties effected by the Act of last session of Congress, to the amount of at least \$6,000,000, would have appeased the wrath, and allayed for the present at least, the political excitement unhappily existing among our Southern brethren. Let the people be put on their guard. Their public men and leaders may be as innocent as the Angels in heaven, of any traitorous or sinister purpose; but we defy mortal man to foretell the consequences of hastily resorting, upon every supposed infraction of the Constitution, of the United States to such an extreme remedy as Nullification. We say let the people look to it. It is their concern. We make no charges; but it is time that the attention of the people of the Southern Atlantic States should be drawn to the oft repeated insinuations, and insidious declarations, that should the south be involved in difficulties, they can buy protection, by throwing themselves into the arms of England. We repeat, let the people be awakened to see these courses in their true light, or they are undone. There may be men, who had rather be "first in Hell than last in Heaven." There may be men—who would rather be the Vice-Roys of William 4th than the legitimate Governors, elected by the suffrages of a free people. There are men: there always have been men, from the period of the revolutionary struggle, down to this hour, who, habitually weep over the triumphs of a Republican government, and who still sign for the RESTORATION of MITRES CORONETS AND CROWNS. The oppressions of the Tariff, may be made the pretext, for delivering the people hand cuffed, and gagged, into the arms of the Philistines. Has the time actually come, when Cæsar, Anthony, and Lepidus, may undertake to parcel out the empire? More anon!

Danville Reporter.

Shocco Springs.—We understand that this delightful summer retreat bids fair to have an unusual number of visitors, the present season—the company already assembled, being larger than has been known for some years, at so early a period. This is well. Why should those of our citizens who leave home for the purposes of health or relaxation from business, crowd to the watering places of Virginia and

New-York, when within our own boundaries may be found every inducement which they can offer in all the essentials of good living, kind treatment, salubrious air, pure water, and agreeable society, no more eligible situation can be found than Shocco Springs. Mrs. Johnston is indefatigable in her attention to her guests, and omits nothing that can contribute to their happiness and comfort.

Raleigh Register.

We have not room for the Address to the People of South Carolina, by their Representatives. It may be sufficient to state, that the Senators and Representatives who sign it declare that their hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff, "too long deferred, and too fondly cherished, have finally and forever vanished;" they enter into an argument to show that the new Tariff is relatively more burthensome to the South than the old; and that they refer to the people the question of what is proper to be done under these circumstances.

Observer.

An officer now on the expedition against the Indians, after describing the awful effects of the Cholera among the troops, observes—"Thus we see, that this part of the expedition is strewn like chaff, by the pestilence. It is an illustration of the displeasure of the Almighty at our treatment of that poor race of beings, whom our injustice drives to madness."

MILTON, (N. C.) August 1.

Marriage and Death.—Married on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. D. A. Penick, Captain Thomas L. Stevens, to Miss Martha J. Farley, daughter of Mr. James Farley, all of this town.

Died, on the morning of the 27th instant, Captain Thomas L. Stevens, of this place, in the 36th year of his age.—Seldom, if ever have we witnessed a more unexpected or more lamentable dispensation of Providence than that displayed in the death of our worthy townsman and fellow citizen. Married on Wednesday evening, he lived not to see the dawn of Friday morning. He retired to bed on Thursday night in apparent health and happiness, and without exhibiting any indication of illness; at five in the morning, his youthful and affectionate bride discovered him to be in the struggle and agonies of death. Medical aid was instantly summoned in vain; the insatiate archer had sped his arrow—the vital spark was gone.

An interesting and affecting sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Penick, in the Presbyterian Church to a crowded auditory assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed friend and fellow citizen. What rendered the services more interesting was the fact that the same gentleman had been called upon, and officiated in his ministerial capacity under very different circumstances, only two evenings before.

Effects of Slavery upon the white Population.—The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. T. Marshall of Fauquier county, in the legislature of Virginia, at the last session:

"Slavery is ruinous to the whites—retards improvement—roots out industry, banishes the yeomanry of the country—deprives the spinner, the weaver, the smith, the shoemaker, the carpenter of employment and support. This evil admits of no remedy—it is increasing, and will continue to increase, until the whole country will be inundated with one black wave, covering its whole extent, with a few white faces here and there floating on the surface. The master has no capital but what is vested in human flesh—the father instead of being richer for his sons, is at a loss how to provide for them; there is no diversity of occupations, no incentive to enterprise. Labor of every species is disreputable, because performed mostly by slaves. Our towns are stationary, our villages almost everywhere declining—and the general aspect of the country marks the curse of a wasteful, idle, reckless population, who have no interest in the soil, and care not how much it is impoverished. Public improvements are neglected, and the entire continent does not present a region, for which nature has done so much and art so little. If cultivated by free labor, the soil of Virginia is capable of sustaining a vast population, among whom labor would be honorable, and where 'the busy hum of men' would tell that all were happy and all were free."

Married.

In the city of Richmond, on the 7th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, JOSEPH B. ANBOTT, Esq. Junior Editor of the Richmond Whig, to Miss CATHERINE C. RANDOLPH, daughter of the late Harry Randolph.

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorized and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER, July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter. The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change: "Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire consent of the Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original plan. Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province: nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price \$1.25 per annum.

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printer of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE, WM. HAGER.

4t

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of goods, selected by himself in Philadelphia and New-York, from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes, from his attention to business, the quality of his goods, and the extreme lowness of prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising every article usually kept in stores.

May 10, 1832. Smt401
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

William Roane,

WISHING to vest his property in North Carolina in Lands in the far West, for the benefit of his children, out of the din of Nullification, Revolution or Rebellion, offers for sale his

HOUSES & LOTS IN MORGANTON. His dwelling is the most modern built, fashionable and comfortable of any residence for a private family in Morganton. He offers a great bargain for Cash, or good paper on short credit. His price will be what the property was worth before the rise of the last 3 or 4 years; although real estate is worth from 50 to 100 per centum what it was then. He offers, also, a small piece of Land, adjoining town, for fire-wood. The public will take notice, that the value of property is advancing in and about Morganton, being in the centre of the gold region. CASH would do great things.

8-405r

TO RENT,

THE STORE ROOM in the south-corner of the MANSION HOTEL, now occupied by Messrs. Clayland & Torrence, one of the most public and best stands in town. Possession given on the 15th of September. For terms, apply to

EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent. Salisbury, June 20, 1832. 9t221

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will make application, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for fifty shares of Bank Stock, originally granted by the President of the State Bank of North-Carolina.

ROBERT W. SMITH. Cabarrus County, May 7, 1832. Smt401

POETRY.

A PARODY.

On Romeo's description of an Apothecary.
I do remember an old BACHELOR,
And here abouts he dwells—whom late I noted
In suit of sable, with a care-worn brow,
Conning his books—and meagre were his looks;
Celibacy had worn him to the bone;
And in his silent parlor hung a coat,
The which the meths had used not less than he.
Four chairs, one table, and an old hair trunk,
Made up the furniture; and on his shelves
A grease clad candlestick, a broken mug,
Two tables and a box of old segars;
Remnants of volumes, once in some repute,
Were thinly scattered round to tell the eye
Of prying stranger—this man had no wife.
His tattered elbow gap'd most piteously;
And ever, as he turned him round, his skin
Did through his stockings peep upon the day.
Noting his gloom, unto myself I said,
And if a man did covet single life,
Reckless of joys that matrimony give,
Here lives a gloomy wretch would shew it him
In such most dismal colors, that the shrew,
Or slut, or idiot, or the gossip spouse,
Were each a heaven compared with such a life.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
POETRY.

"Mirth and madness mutual dance,
In the poet's sportive trance.
He covets nectar—allows none—
Content for pleasure—wins but pain."

Many epithets have been given to poetry. It has been styled the language of imitation, the language of fancy, the language of love—but of these, poetry is more properly the language of LOVE. None of the others so naturally invite the aid of the Muses. Yet every thing that can please—every thing that can rouse the dull and wearied mind, is set forth in its greatest strength by poetry. Its charms have long been felt by the world; and its power over the human disposition has long been acknowledged. It is its province to refresh the mind, by leading it through all the agreeable variety of nature. Addressed to the fancy, and the passions, it was well suited to the condition of mankind in the early ages of the world. The beauties of nature, the devotional feelings of the soul, and the deeds of heroes, then afforded scope for the poet. In poetic strain, the Hebrew bard praised the excellencies of God, and sang the sacred anthem in devotion; and in the same language, the rude Gentile tuned his harp, to soothe the passions of his nature. The peaceful scenes of a pastoral life, to which men were led, in the first ages of society, were peculiarly calculated to give a zest to poetry; and we find it then cultivated with assiduity. The shepherd, seated in the lonely night, watching his flocks, with none to disturb his peaceful thoughts, would naturally feel a pleasure in whiling away the time, to the chaunt of some rude song. Among the illiterate, the valorous deeds of ancestors and heroes have something in their relation which chains the attention. This interest, as we might call it, is increased by the charms of poetry—Hence in the rude ages of the world, the deeds of heroes, the grandeur of battles, and the martial achievements of contending hosts were rehearsed by bards, and heard by the people with the greatest enthusiasm. The venerable picture which Ossian gives of his Scandinavian lords and heroes, assembled around the shell, listening to the song of one of their bards, may give some faint idea of the power which poetry had over the mind in that age. And whilst Ossian himself pleases with bold and tragical description, he shows the poetic genius of his day, and the wild but majestic inclination of his mind which characterized his countrymen. Some ancient nations were so much captivated with poetry, that they taught their laws, their religion, and their philosophy in rude songs. The laws of Minos, and the precepts of Thales, are supposed to have owed part of their celebrity to the poetic form in which they were contained. The Persian sung his war hymn whilst marching to the conflict, and felt himself superior to the fears of dying.

The excellency of poetry is much displayed in superiority of description. To draw together the most prominent beauties of nature, and show the passions of the soul in the most lively colors, is one of its greatest excellencies. Hence, every thing that can move or please—every thing that is tender or agreeable to the fancy, has been sought for by the poets of every age. And on this account, also, we find many attempts to describe the felicity of a rural life, the peaceful bowers of solitude, the romantic appearances of nature, and the ideal ease of a country retreat. Led on by such attempts as these, the "flowers of the sweet-tongued poets" have been strewn in every land. Many scenes in life have they described in such a manner as to make the reality appear fanciful. What is peaceful and calm, they have painted and colored so finely, as to make it please beyond reality. Milton, from his story of creation, to his description of the Deity, has shown the excellency of poetry in descri-

bing objects that are beautiful or grand. Every image he attempts, either of the gloomy or pleasing kind, he has drawn with a majesty almost unequalled in human language.

In describing grief, Virgil has given us a beautiful specimen of the power of descriptive poetry. In no other than poetic language could he have described the sorrows of a mother so finely as he has done that of the mother of Euryalus. There every affecting circumstance is presented in the most imposing manner; and yet in such a manner as to show the misfortune of a son, and the grief of a mother, in the most lively colors. So well has he imitated nature, that whilst reading we forget the fable, to sympathize with the bereaved parent.

There is a sweetness in the rural song, the simple ballad, or the polished ode, which far exceeds the gratification of the cup. The flowery meads and sylvan bowers of the Muses, present to us the varied beauties of nature—the charms of romantic scenery please us. Poetic description heightens the pleasure, and makes what is plain almost enchanted. That heart can have but little of innocence or sensibility which never felt the pleasures of poetry. The tear may steal down the cheek, whilst we muse on some elegy to the memory of departed beauty; the pleasures of infancy may be by it recalled in all their attractive innocence; and it may cause us to forget for a moment, the harshness of the present scene, and enjoy, in fancied reality, the sweets we tasted in the morning of life. But poetry and fancy's pleasures soon vanish; and we acknowledge the value of the former, by the remembrance of the scene it presented—that scene of which we can only say,

"Twas bright, 'twas heavenly—but 'tis past!"

ERATO.

The following remarkable story is from McFarlane's Romance of History.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

About the year 1743, a person of the name of Ogilvie, an Irishman by birth, who practised surgery with great reputation at Rome, and who resided not far from the Piazza di Spagna, in that city, being in bed, was called up to attend some strangers, who demanded his professional assistance.—They stopped before his house in a coach; and on going to the door, he found two men masked, by whom he was desired to accompany them immediately, as the case which brought them admitted of no delay, and not omit taking with him his lancets. He complied, and got into the coach;—but no sooner had they quitted the street in which he resided, than they informed him that he must submit to have his eyes bandaged; the person to whom they were about to conduct him being a lady of rank whose name and place of abode it was indispensable to conceal. To this requisition he likewise submitted; and, after driving through a number of streets, apparently with a view to prevent his forming any accurate idea of the part of the city to which he was conducted, the carriage at length stopped. The two gentlemen, his companions, then alighting, and each taking him by the arm, conducted him into a house, and ascending a narrow staircase they entered an apartment, where he was released from the bandage tied over his eyes. One of them next acquainted him that it being necessary to put out of life a lady who had dishonoured her family, they had chosen him to perform the office, knowing his professional skill; that he would find her in the adjoining chamber, prepared to submit to her fate; and that he must open her veins with as much expedition as possible; a service, for the execution of which he should receive a liberal recompense.

Ogilvie at first peremptorily refused to commit an act so highly repugnant to his feelings. But the two strangers assured him, with solemn denunciations of vengeance, that his refusal would only prove fatal to himself, without affording the slightest assistance to the object of his compassion; that her doom was irrevocable, and that unless he chose to participate a similar fate, he must submit to execute the office imposed on him. Thus situated, and finding all remonstrance vain, he entered the room, where he found a lady of most interesting appearance, apparently in the bloom of youth. She was habited in a loose undress;—and immediately afterwards a female attendant placed before her a tub of warm water in which she immersed her legs. Far from imposing any impediment to the act which she knew he was about to perform, the lady assured him of her perfect resignation, entreating him to put the sentence passed on her into execution with as little delay as possible. She added, that she was well aware no pardon could be hoped for from those who had devoted her to death, which alone could expiate her trespass; felicitating herself that his humanity would alleviate her sufferings, and soon terminate their duration.

After a short conflict with his own

mind, perceiving no means of extrication or escape either for the lady or for himself, being moreover urged to expedite his work by the two persons without, who, impatient at his reluctance, threatened to exercise violence on him if he procrastinated. Ogilvie took out his lancets, opened her veins, and bled her to death in a short time. The gentlemen having carefully examined the body, in order to ascertain that she was no more, after expressing their satisfaction, offered him a purse of zechines as a remuneration; but he declined all recompense, only requesting to be conveyed from a scene on which he could not reflect without horror. With this entreaty they complied and having again applied a bandage to his eyes, they led him down the staircase to the carriage. But it being narrow, in descending the steps he contrived to leave on one or both of the walls, unperceived by his conductors, the marks of his fingers which were stained with blood. After observing precautions similar to those used in bringing him to this house, he was conducted home, and at parting, the two masks charged him, if he valued his life, never to divulge, and if possible never to think on the past transaction. They added, that if he should embrace any measures, with a view to render it public, or to set on foot any inquiry into it, he should be infallibly immolated to their revenge. Having finally dismissed him at his own door, they drove off, leaving him to his reflections.

On the subsequent morning, after great irresolution he determined, at whatever risk to his personal safety, not to participate by concealing so enormous a crime. It formed, nevertheless, a delicate and difficult undertaking to substantiate the charge, as he remained altogether ignorant of the place to which he had been carried, or of the name and quality of the lady whom he had deprived of life. Without suffering himself to be deterred by these considerations he waited on the Secretary of the Apostolic Chamber, and acquainted him with every particular, adding, that if the government would extend to him protection, he did not despair of finding the house, and of bringing to light the perpetrators of the deed. Benedict the Fourteenth (Lambertini,) who then occupied the papal chair, had no sooner received the information, than he immediately commenced the most active measures for discovering the offenders. A guard of the Spirriti, or officers of justice, was appointed by his order to accompany Ogilvie; who, judging from various circumstances that he had been conveyed out of the city of Rome, began by visiting the villas scattered, without the walls of that metropolis. His search proved ultimately successful. In the villa Papa Julio, constructed by Pope Julius III. (del Monte) he there found the bloody marks left on the walls by fingers, at the same time, he recognized the apartment in which he had put to death the lady. The palace belonged to the Duke de Bracciano, the chief of which illustrious family and his brother had committed the murder, in the person of their own sister. They no sooner found that it was discovered, than they fled to the city, when they easily eluded the pursuit of justice. After remaining there for some time, they obtained pardon, by the exertions of their powerful friends, on payment of a considerable fine to the Apostolic Chamber, and under the further consideration of affixing over the chimney-piece of the room where the crime had been perpetrated, a plate of copper commemorating the transaction as their penitence. This plate together with the inscription, still continued to exist there till within these few years.

Free Trade.—If our Custom House were beaten down, and all the Custom House Officers sent a begging, and commerce in South-Carolina as free as the air on her mountains—if cotton and all other kinds of goods, of all nations, were allowed to float in upon us, and beat into powder all domestic manufactures; and the manufactures of Britain, France and Germany, and of all other nations, were so abundant that every body could get them for nothing, then how much would the merchants of any nation give for our raw material? Would they be so kind as to give us much, if we gave them but little? If the manufactures that cost them 100 dollars sold for only 60, would they bring 40 dollars in gold and silver and take back \$100 worth of our cotton? And if they did so, would it be so unlikely that the next time they would bring out only 60 dollars and expect us to give 100 for it. For if they went on selling to us at 40 per cent. loss, there would soon be an end to the business altogether. And now, as the best of friends will sometimes fall out, if they should stop in their kindness, and we should quarrel with them, and instead of ships of goods, they should send us ships of war; could we nullify them?

Courier.

A Card.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased Mr. A. Torrence's entire interest in the Stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Clayland & Torrence. Persons wishing to purchase great bargains, would do well by calling at the Old Stand, as I am determined to sell my goods off at

NEW-YORK COST.

ROBERT M. CLAYLAND.
Salisbury, April 1, 1832. 41398

NEW FIRM.

HUIE & CADE

MOST respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have purchased the

STOCK OF GOODS

belonging to the late firm of Kyles & Meenan—all of which they are determined to sell at Philadelphia and New-York Prices.

By strict attention to business, with a wish to be accommodating, they will feel grateful for the patronage of their friends, and the people at large.—AT THE OLD STAND.
Salisbury, July 6, 1832. 396

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

Any person having beeves for sale, can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

June 16, 1830. 2131f

Cape Fear and Yadkin RAIL ROAD

BOOKS of subscription for Stock in this Company, are now opened in the Town of Salisbury, at the Hotel of Wm. H. Slaughter and at the Mansion Hotel, and will remain open until the 29th of August next.

The subscribers are pleased to learn, from a recent communication to them from the Commissioners at Wilmington, that \$100,000 of Stock will be taken in the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville, and that the route of the intended Road will shortly be surveyed by an eminent Engineer.

JAMES MARTIN, Jr.
MICHAEL BROWN,
THOMAS L. COWAN,
WILLIAM H. HORAN,
MAX CHAMBERS,
Commissioners.

July 26, 1832. 61403

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an adjourned meeting for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Stock, will be held at the Court-House in Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 10th of August next, being the day after the election. A general attendance is requested.

JOHN PHEIFFER, sen. Esq. Chairman.
I. A. SEAWELL, Secretary.
Concord, 1832. 41398

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th instant, the subscriber was appointed President and Agent of the Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from fire, he will receive Country Produce free of Storage, if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandise from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care, as follows, viz: "To the Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor. Rates of freight will be the same as other Steam Boats.

JOHN CRUSOE, Pres't and Agent.
Henrietta S. B. Company.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1832. 61403

MANSION HOTEL.

At the Corner of the Court House.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLEMONG.

The Office of the Northern and Southern tri-weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Cheraw and Lincoln Lines, is at the MANSION HOTEL.

Salisbury, August 7, 1832.—61405

SALISBURY

Female Seminary.

THE exercises will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at \$7 per month. The price of tuition, per session, (five months) \$10.50; Drawing and Painting \$10; Music \$20—paid in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, Principal.

Rail Road.

BOOKS to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road Company, will be opened at the Tavern of Mrs. Worke, in the town of Statesville, on Monday, the third day of September next.

THE COMMISSIONERS.
August 12, 1832.—21491

Prospectus of a New Volume

ATKINSON'S CASKET

OR GEMS OF LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copper plate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to shew his true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much enlarged for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of original matter, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the embellishments which appear in the work, no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant engravings. In general by the first artists in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snarls of vice, to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdotes, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *et cetera* which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to the graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2 50; or for \$3 if not paid until the end of the year. As agents at a distance, remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829 and 1830, supplied to order.

Orders free of postage, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

New Fashions!

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with Ministers' Fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first-rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work, in his line, on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship. Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of Cutting garments, can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

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Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.

TO RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE on the East corner of the Court-House square, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Kyles & Meenan. It is large and commodious, and for business, surpassed by any other stand in the place. Terms, apply to the subscriber, living on premises.

ANDREW MATTHEW

Salisbury, June 21, 1832. 21321.
The Fayetteville Observer will publish the above four weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Blank Deeds for sale

Constable's Warrants.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE